Nippon Times

No. 16,797 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

Big Clash Rages In N. China Areas Amid Peace Talk

Stiff Battle in Tientsin and Peiping Sectors as Civil War End Stressed

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 20.—A dispatch by the Communist New China Daily News said that intense fighting broke out Tuesday within a radius of 20 miles of Peiping and Tientsin.

The news was received as National government and Chinese Communist leaders were reported ready to "go the limit" with peace concessions to impress General George C. Marshall, new United States Ambassador to China.

The dispatch said that Government troops supported by Japanese and puppet troops opened the drive under cover of swarms of planes. It said that the Communists fought back but were forced to yield numerous points.

Another dispatch said that the Government had moved four armies to reinforce the southern sector of the Peiping-Hankow railroad between Hankow and Sinuang.

Make Peace Proposal

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 20.—The Chinese Communists have asked the Central Government to agree to an immediate unconditional cessation of hostilities, the Associated Press was told today by Lu Ting-yi, one of the communist delegates to the forthcoming unity parleys.

Lu Ting-yi flatly denied reports published abroad that there has been a cessation of hostilities. He added General Chou En-lai, leader of the Communist delegation, would seek an audience with the newly arrived American envoy, General George C. Marshall, to present the *Red case to him and probably invite him to visit Yenan.*

Chou's Four Points

General Chou En-lai, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, on Thursday outlined the following four points for the Political Consultative Council, according to a Saigon broadcast.

1. To end the civil war as President Truman suggested.
2. A form of program for the peaceful reconstruction of China.
3. To work out the coalition government.
4. To make plans for reforming the republic.

Hope to Reach Compromise

Kyodo-AP

YENAN, December 18.—The Chinese Communists and all democratic parties in China "very sincerely hope to reach a compromise with the Kuomintang on the basis of President Truman's suggestions," a spokesman for the powerful Red Central Committee declared today.

This leader added, however, that willingness to solve the differences must be preceded by immediate cessation of the civil strife.

He added, "The carrying out of President Truman's suggestions require further that the American officers in China act fairly and in the same spirit."

Urge End of Corruption

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 20.—As hope for the settlement of China's civil war increased with the arrival of General George C. Marshall, American as well as other foreign and leading Chinese businessmen today urged that strong steps be taken to eradicate corruption, which, as much as the civil strife, has bogged China down.

Businessmen stressed what they said was a failure of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who, himself, is above reproach, to eradicate corruption right down the scale to the lowest official.

Ingrained Chinese psychology that officials must have "a finger in every pie" must be wiped out when internal unity is attained and China will receive American support to the fullest, these businessmen stressed.

Chinese businessmen said sometimes they have to yield to demands of officials for "squeeze" as refusal would not only harm them but would, at times, jeopardize a flow of necessities and vital supply service to the whole communities.

Gives Victory to Dutra

Kyodo-USIS

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 19.—Brigadier General Eduardo Gomes, National Democratic Union presidential candidate in the December 2 Brazilian election yesterday conceded victory to Special Democrat General Gaspar Dutra and said that he would not contest the election.

Record-Breaking Crowd Masses in Shanghai To Greet American Ambassador Marshall

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 20.—General George C. Marshall, new American Ambassador to China, landed at Shanghai's Kianwan airfield at 1:52 p.m. Thursday.

The 66-year-old former Chief of Staff on a mission to exert efforts to bring about the unification of China, arrived in a silver C-54 from Manila, where he left at 8:08 a.m.

He was greeted at the airport by Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, China theater commander, Walter Robertson, acting United States Minister to Chungking, Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey, commanding the seventh fleet, Rear Admiral C. Turner Joy, commanding the Yangtze patrol, Paul Josselyn, United States Consul-General in Shanghai, Chinese Generals Ho Ying-chin, commander-in-chief of the Chinese armies, representing Chiang Kai-shek, and Liao Yoo-siang, commandant of the new Chinese sixth army.

Marshall is expected to fly to Nanking perhaps tomorrow for his first meeting with the Generalissimo since the Cairo conference.

Paul McNutt, Philippines High Commissioner was expected to arrive from Tokyo later Thursday for a conference with Wedemeyer in which Marshall was expected to participate.

A crowd of about 300 greeted Marshall who proceeded to the Cathay Hotel along the road lined with thousands eager for a glimpse at the famed American war leader and the man on whom tremendous hope for the settlement of China's strife has been placed.

Gets Rousing Welcome

General George Marshall U.S. Ambassador to China, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday afternoon and was greeted by the largest crowd ever to meet anyone in China.

A crowd greeted General Marshall from both sides of a road that was decorated with flags and banners days ago, Opper revealed and they made him guest of honor at a banquet held in Shanghai's biggest hotel. He dined with General Wedemeyer and with Walter Robertson, the American Minister to China, on Thursday evening, Opper added

U.S. Solons Support Army, Navy Merger

Vinson May Score Truman's Recommendation; Unification Bill Under Way

The request by President Truman for an Army-Navy merger elicited little opposition in Congressional circles, according to a New York broadcast on Thursday.

Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee, yesterday, blasted the President's recommendation and said that it would "sink the Navy," while Chairman Andrew May of the House Military Affairs Committee warned that a separate air force should be set up instead of merging it with the Army and Navy.

But many of the other influential members of Congress are for the President's proposal and a unification bill is already under way. Senator Edwin Johnson, Colorado Democrat, who has such a plan, commented that Truman's plan could not have been better if he, Johnson, had drawn it up himself. Senator Albert Thomas, Utah Democrat, and Chairman of the Military Committee, is also another enthusiastic backer of the Truman merger plan.

Truman Wants Merger

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 19.—President Truman today called for the merger of the army and navy into a single department of national defense with the airforces fully equal to land and sea arms.

Stepping squarely into the center of a bitter struggle between the army and navy top commands, Truman followed virtually every detail the war department plan for unification. He gashed one prime navy hope by declaring in a special message to the Congress, "further studies of the general problem would serve no useful purpose."

Truman's own words, were (1) we should have integrated strategic plans and unified military program and the budget (2) we should realize economies that can be achieved through a unified control of supply service functions (3) we should adopt an organizational structure best suited to forming coordination between military and the remainder of the government (4) we should provide the strongest means for civilian control of the military (5) we should be an organization to provide parity for air peer (6) we should establish the most advantageous framework for a unified system of training for combined operations on land, sea and air (7) we should allocate systematically our limited resources for scientific research (8) we should have unity of command in outlying bases (9) we should have consistent equitable personnel policies.

Asked to Join Signing

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The United States has invited eligible United Nations to participate in a ceremony December 27 at the State Department when the final Bretton Woods and bank agreements will be signed. Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed the hope today that Russia would be able to sign then. China and the Philippines have a ready indicated roadiness to sign the agreements with the United States.

Delegation to UNO Selected by Truman

Secretary Byrnes to Head Representatives — Stettinius Choice Opposed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 19.—Congress today completed action on legislation making the United States a full partner in the United Nations. The Senate and House conference resolved the respective bills which were accepted by both Houses within half an hour. The measure was sent to the President who informed the Senate that Secretary of State James Byrnes will head the United States delegation to the UNO meeting in London January 10.

President Truman's selection of delegates to the first full session of the United Nations Organization has received no unfavorable comment, according to a New York broadcast on Thursday which also reported that only one protest was registered—that by Senator Randall of North Dakota, who opposed Stettinius as representative on the UNO Council. Stettinius will carry the rank of Ambassador and will serve as one of the U.S. representatives to the UNO General Assembly.

U.S. Lineup Revealed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 20.—James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, will head the United States delegation to the UNO meeting. Other members of the delegation nominated by President Truman included Stettinius, Mrs. Roosevelt, Chairman Connally of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Republican Senator Vandenberg.

To Make U. S. Full Partner

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The House yesterday voted 344 to 15 to make the United States a full partner in the United Nations Organization.

The vote came on the bill authorizing the President to name the United States representatives on the organization and empowering him to the economic sanctions and troops if necessary against aggressors. A similar bill was approved earlier by the Senate. Congressional leaders said they expect to iron out differences in a conference this week.

Asks For Postponement

The United States Government has asked for further postponement of the first meeting of the UNO Assembly General which is due to start in London on January 10, according to a Sydney broadcast on Wednesday.

It was explained that the American delegation, which will attend the Assembly, arranged to leave on January 2 by the liner Queen Mary but that the departure has now been put off till January 5.

Desire to Be UNO Seat

Kyodo-A-

LONDON, December 17.—Boston and San Francisco appeared to be in the lead among the United States cities seeking to become the permanent home of the United Nations Organization. Delegates from China, the Philippines and Australia definitely stated their preference for San Francisco but the European delegates favored the selection of an east coast city.

U.S. Asks Britain And Siam to Delay Signing of Treaty

Wants Both to Wait Until Anglo-American Talks on Issue Are Concluded

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 20.—Informed quarters here predicted today that Britain will sign a peace agreement with Siam before Christmas despite the American request for delay. A foreign office spokesman said that the government was puzzled by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement. The foreign office said that the British terms were aimed chiefly at the disarmed Japanese remaining in Siam and in arranging for Siam to share rice stocks with nearby areas. Siam will be required to pay for the damage caused British and Allied interests.

Acting American Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, told a press conference in Washington on Wednesday that the United States Government had presented a note both to the British and Siamese Governments not to sign the proposed peace agreement until the Anglo-American discussions on the subject have concluded, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

Explaining the reason for the American intervention, Acheson said that America was considerably interested on the subject by reason of the part she had played in the Far Eastern war.

The United States was interested in the development in Siam as well as its economic safety and stability in uniting the whole of the Far Eastern area, Acheson declared. He added that his Government was supporting an open door policy for Siam.

Stalling on Pact Signing

Kyodo-UP

BANGKOK, December 20.—High Government sources said that the only reason the Anglo-Siamese Treaty was not signed on Friday was the receipt of United Press reports of sudden reactions in Washington.

Prior to Premier Wewat's departure for Singapore on Friday, the Cabinet had decided to sign the pact on condition that the British sign a letter stating that the terms were the "minimum demands", and that the Siamese were forced to sign against their will.

Premie Wewat has now been instructed to stall as long as possible. The burning question is the exact meaning of the phrase, "Allied military authority" which is used throughout the treaty and which seems to include the United States, wherever the U.S. forces officially severed connections with the South east Allied Command on November 15.

Government sources declared that the British had told the Siamese delegation that if any of the Allies objected to the terms of the treaty the phrase would be changed to "British military authority".

The Siamese are now counting on these phrases as loopholes to declare the treaty illegal.

Told to Accept Terms

The Prime Minister of Siam has told correspondents that his Government will probably sign an agreement with Great Britain in the near future, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

He said he had instructed the Siamese representative in Singapore to accept the British terms.

U. S. NAVY TRUCK EXPLODES

A loaded U.S. Navy ammunition truck exploded within 100 yards of a crowded Navy housing project in southern California on Wednesday, according to a San Francisco Broadcast. There were no deaths, but rockets, depth charges and shells tore through the housing center near San Diego smashing every window and leaving 90 per cent of the homes uninhabitable. It was estimated that 1,000 people were left homeless.

The truck was driven by a civilian. When his gas tank suddenly caught fire he leaped from the truck and telephoned the police. This warning enabled police to promptly evacuate the housing areas before the explosion.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Friday. Cloudy with southerly winds. A discontinuity of weather may pass here with a squall and showers. The highest temperature here yesterday was 47 and the lowest 30.

Britain Will Forbid Export of Weapons To Franco Regime

Semi-Military Goods Are Also Affected, Minister Baker Informs Lower House

The British Government has decided to prohibit the export to Spain, not only of arms but also all goods of semi-military character which might strengthen the Spanish armed forces, Minister of State Noel Baker announced in the House of Commons Thursday, according to a London broadcast.

He added that no British armaments have been provided to Spain since the outbreak of Spanish civil war.

Acheson Lauds Negrin

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Taking an indirect dig at Spanish Chief of State Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson today praised Dr. Juan Negrin, Spanish Republican leader. Acheson at a news conference said he had high admiration for Negrin's ability and enjoyed the helpful talk with him Saturday.

Meanwhile, Juan Mesna, former secretary of the Spanish Republican Embassy in Washington, has been allowed to register as an agent of the Spanish Government in exile. State Department officials said that Mesna's presence could not imply recognition of the Spanish Republicans.

Sino-Spain Ties Sought

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 19.—The organization of Spanish Republicans in Shanghai today announced that it had petitioned the Chinese Foreign Ministry for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the self-styled Spanish Government in Mexico led by Jose Giral.

Asks Severing of Ties

The Director General of the World Federation of Trade Union has sant a message to the three Foreign Ministers now conferring in Moscow asking in the name of its 17,000,000 members to sever diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime and to name General Franco on the list of war criminals, according to a Saigon broadcast Thursday.

CONFER WITH IRAN ADVISER

Byrnes, Bevin Discuss Azerbaijan Occupied by Soviet Army

The fourth regular session of the Foreign Ministers' Conference was held in Moscow Thursday and both U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin talked with an Iranian adviser before the meeting, according to a Moscow broadcast.

This indicated, the report said, that the Big Three were giving close attention to the newly proclaimed independence of the northern Iranian province of Azerbaijan which is occupied by Soviet troops.

There are still no official announcements on the conference's proceedings but there are indications that the three foreign ministers cannot expect to get much done by Christmas.

It was disclosed that Generalissimo Josef Stalin received in audience Byrnes and Bevin accompanied by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and their respective ambassadors to Moscow.

ARMS SALE PROOF BARED

Kyodo-AP

MEXICO CITY, December 20.—Vincente Lombardo Toledano, head of the Latin-American Federation of Labor, has presened the Mexcan government with "proof" of his assertions that certain United States businesses are smuggling arms across the border to foment a revolution, he said at a press conference.

Toledano asserted arms are going to the Sinarquista party, which, he asserted, is preparing to resort to force to insure victory for presidential candidate, Ezequil Padilla, in the next July elections.

United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith had requested the Mexican government to ask Toledano for the proof of charges he made originally last Sunday.

Trying Homma in January

Lieutenant General Masaharu Homma, former Japanese army commander in the Philippines, will be brought to trial in Manila in the middle of January, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Thursday.

Truman Denies Rumor Of MacArthur's Threat To Quit Command Post

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 20. —President Truman today denied that General MacArthur had threatened to resign as supreme Allied commander. Asked about the radio report that "MacArthur threatened to resign and is upset about the possibility that Russia might have a part in the occupation." President Truman said he knew nothing about it. President Truman said he did not believe General MacArthur had made such a statement and definitely made no such statement to the President or Secretary of War.

U.S. Reveals Concern Over Strife in N.E.I.

State Department Hopes Efforts to Reach Agreement Will Be Renewed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The United States today expressed increasing concern over the Netherlands East Indies situation and voiced the hope that all parties will renew attempts to reach an agreement.

The first official State Department policy statement on the subject refrained from blaming the Indonesian Nationalists, Dutch colonial authorities or the British occupation forces.

The statement said that the United States recognized that the primary responsibility for reaching an agreement rests with the Dutch and Indonesian leaders, but added that the United States cannot fail to be deeply interested in the solution of problems of vital importance to the whole world.

It said, "Our sole desire is to see such a peaceful settlement achieved as will best aid world stability and prosperity and the happiness of the people".

It declared that such a settlement was attainable only through a realistic, broadminded, cooperative approach by all concerned and the will to reconcile differences peacefully.

Van Mook For London

It was announced on Wednesday night by the Antwerp radio that Acting Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies, Dr. Van Mook, who is now in Holland for discussions with the Dutch Cabinet, will visit London for consultation with the British Government, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

It was also revealed by the same source that the builder of the so-called Indonesian republic, Dr. Soekarno, addressing a mass gathering at Jokjkarta in mid Java on Wednesday is reported to have declared that Indonesia is now free and will remain free forever.

Dr. Hatta, the Vice-President of the Republic, and Premier Sutan Sjahrir enjoined the audience to unite and support the republic, and warned them not to take any irresponsible isolated action by group.

Sumatra Is Prepared

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 19.—The touring leaders of the unrecognized Indonesian republic are armed with a pledge from the acting governor of neighboring Sumatra that "Sumatra's 10,000,000 are ready to help you."

Fighting broke out at Buitzenzorg, a refugee concentration point 30 miles south of here. Several Chinese girls were reported killed when a mortar bomb hit a house in the Chinese quarter.

CHURCHILL TO VISIT U. S.

Arriving With Family in January And Will Go to Florida

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The White House disclosed today that Winston Churchill is coming to the United States next month.

The former British Prime Minister is leaving England in the middle of January by ship at the suggestion of his medical adviser that he take a complete rest in warm climate.

He has accepted the invitation of Colonel Frank Clarke of Quebec to use his Florida home during February. Churchill will discuss world affairs in an address at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, on March 5, introduced by President Truman.

Mrs. Churchill and their daughter Sarah Oliver are accompanying him to Florida.

Acquittal Is Asked On Charges Made Against Tsuchiya

Dickinson Claims Defendant Has Not Been Identified As The Accused

TOKYO (AP), December 21.—The defense moved today for the acquittal of Tatsuo Tsuchiya, former guard at a Japanese prison camp, on all "atrocity" charges in the first war crimes trial in Japan.

Lieutenant Colonel John Dickinson, chief defense counsel for the defendant, made the motion on five grounds immediately after the prosecution rested its case.

Dickinson told the eight-man United States military commission, in seeking a verdict of innocent on all eight charges, that the defendant had not been identified as the accused in this case.

He charged affidavits submitted from liberated prisoners of Mitsushima camp were confusing and conflicting and that the prosecution had not proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

The defense attorney maintained the evidence was not legally conclusive to sustain a conviction.

He said there was evidence of two "glass eyes" and there had been no positive identification of Tsuchiya as "little Glass Eye."

Arguments began on the defense motion.

Makes Surprise Move

Shortly before, the prosecution in a surprise move put assistant prosecutor Lieutenant David J. Day, Jr., on the stand to win admission of an affidavit by Pfc. Charles B. Gavord which was stricken from the records previously because the defense argued it was a mimeographed copy and not the true copy.

Day testified he was on Luzon at the time the prisoner of war affidavits were taken and while he couldn't recall taking Gavords statement and wouldn't recognize Gavord if he saw him he recalled strange nicknames such as Little Glass Eye and Mickey Mouse.

The military commission also ruled that Day by taking the stand is not disqualified as assistant prosecutor.

In his arguments for acquittal, Dickinson said the evidence of alleged self-slapping which former prisoners said they were forced by prison guards was vague and there was no proof of the charge that Tsuchiya withheld Red Cross supplies from Allied nationals.

Referring to an affidavit by Private Vincente P. Vigil that he was beaten in June, 1945, Dickinson said the man's own statement said he was not hurt.

Physician Testifies

A former Japanese prisoner of war camp physician testified before the American Military Trial commission on Thursday that he had signed death certificates of deceased allied prisoners without examining the bodies at first hand to determine the cause of death.

While acknowledging that this was contrary to accepted medical practice, the witness declared that he had followed this procedure on orders from higher authority in Tokyo. The witness, Hiroyoshi Ohara, previously known also as Hiroyuki Takane, told the commission that all prison camp doctors received similar instructions.

Ohara was the first witness called by the prosecution in the trial of Tatsuo Tsuchiya, a former guard at Mitsushima prison where Ohara was camp physician. All earlier testimony had been in the form of affidavits.

The witness, whose testimony was given in Japanese and translated into English by the official court interpreter, was called to the stand after the prosecution had introduced into evidence a certified copy of the death certificate of PFC Robert Gordon Teas, an American soldier who died and was cremated at the Mitsushima camp on 5 March 1943.

The prosecution has submitted a series of affidavits charging Tsuchiya with participating in a series of beatings of Teas which immediately preceded his death. The death certificate, bearing Ohara's former name of Takane, stated that the cause of the American's death was acute enteritis and recorded that he had first become ill on 10 November 1942.

20 or 30 Died in Camp

Ohara told the commission that about 20 or 30 prisoners died in the camp while he was the medical officer there between December, 1942, and March, 1943. He testified that he had no recollection of Teas nor of any other prisoner by name. Acknowledging that the name on Teas' death certificate was his own, the witness declared that he could not recall signing the original and expressed doubt that he had done so. He asked that he be shown the

(Continued on Page 2)

Acquittal Is Asked On Charges Made Against Tsuchiya

(Continued from Page 1)

original certificate, but it was not available in the court room.

The Japanese physician testified that he could not recall ever having seen a "bruised and beaten body" of a prisoner, but conceded that he had actually examined only two or three of the bodies of those who died during his tenure at the camp.

The prosecution called Capt. Max B. Weiner, U. S. Army medical officer, to the witness stand and posed a series of hypothetical questions regarding the probable effect of beatings and other privation on a man suffering from dysentery, malaria and exposure. Captain Weiner testified that such treatment could have been a contributing cause of death.

Said He Was Beaten

One of the affidavits introduced at the afternoon session of the commission was Signed by Sgt. Gerald John Lundquest, a former prisoner at Mitsushima prison. Lundquist asserted that he had been beaten with a wooden slipper and fists for about 10 minutes while he stood at attention, then forced to remain naked in the prison compound.

Defense objections to admission of affidavits containing hearsay testimony were taken under advisement by the commission late in the day and will be argued by the opposing attorneys tomorrow. Earlier the commission had everruled a defense objection to such evidence, but when the point was raised a second time, the earlier ruling was also reserved pending the outcome of tomorrow's arguments.

Prosecution attorneys announced that they would complete their case tomorrow. Jiko Watanabe, civilian counsel for the accused, told reporters that he was "well satisfied" and "pleased" with the manner in which counsel and the commission had conducted the hearing so far. He said that matters of "great importance" to his client would develop in the near future and that he would at that time take a more active part in the defense than he has done up to this time.

REPARATIONS BODY SET UP

The Government has decided to establish the Reparation Council for investigating and deliberating on matters regarding reparations to the Allied Powers and regulations governing its function and personnel will be published today, effective the same day.

The body is headed by the Foreign Minister who will be assisted by the President of the Central Liaison Office as vice-president of the council and its staff includes officials of various Ministries concerned and civilian experts selected by the Foreign Minister.

Mrs. Ciano Sentenced

Kyodo-AP

ROME, December 12.—Mrs. Edda Mussolini Ciano, daughter of the late Premier Benito Mussolini and widow of Count Galeazzo Ciano, has been sentenced by an Italian provincial commission to two years confinement for her efforts on behalf of Fascism, according to the newspaper Il Tempo, a dispatch from Messina said today. She refused to attend the trial and remained on tiny Lipari Island, north of Sicily, where she has been interned since the end of the war.

Wants GI's in Australia

Kyodo-AP

CANBERRA, December 19.—United States war veterans who served in the southwest Pacific are being encouraged by the Australian Government to settle in this country. Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell today said that he was investigating the possibility of reducing shipping fares for veterans who wish to move here and had already approved applications of many servicemen who wish to be discharged in Australia.

Tommies Get Higher Pay

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 19.—The British Government today doubled the pay of enlisted men in the army, navy and RAF. Trained infantry will receive $8.40 weekly compared to the $4.20 before the war. Similar raises in other branches were given and marriage allowances and pensions were also increased.

Drug For Wound Treatment

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, December 18.—A recent article in the Journal of Commerce reported the development of new series of compounds known as sulphaiodines for wound treatment, which is a compound of iodine and most useful features of sulphonamides.

123 GI's Marry Filipinas

Kyodo-UP

MANILA, December 19.—Records of civil register's office disclose that 123 GI's married Filipino girls here since the liberation of the city late in February up to October 24. During the same period, 161 GI's married WACS.

New Train Service Cut

In view of the inferior quality of coal now being produced and the decrease in coal reserves, 30 per cent of the passenger trains and 50 per cent of freight cars will be put out of service as from December 21, on top of the 50 per cent out effected December 15. Furthermore on Sundays and holidays rush-hour trains will be halved and the sale of ordinary tickets will be further restricted while the Tokyo Railway Bureau will stop selling return tickets.

Personnel Reduction In State Offices Set

Cabinet Meeting Results in Plan to Throw Out 65,000 Officials by March

The Government at an extraordinary Cabinet meeting held December 19 decided on the number of Government officials to be reduced in accordance with the administrative adjustment plan as decided at the Cabinet meeting held on October 30. By the Cabinet decision approximately 65,000 Government officials will be thrown out of jobs by the end of next March.

The Government at the Cabinet meeting held on October 30 decided on the policy of administrative adjustment aimed at a 50 per cent reduction in the administrative personnel of the Government and has worked out a concrete plan. According to the decision reached, Central Government offices will account for 58 per cent of the number of officials to be dismissed; provincial governments, 27 per cent; workshop and offices, 8 per cent and provincial auxiliary officials, 24 per cent.

Out of the fixed number of 17,306 Central Government officials whose salaries are to be appropriated in the General, 10,089 will be rendered jobless, while 18,446 out of 69,125 provincial officials whose salaries also will be appropriated in the General Account must also lose jobs.

Meanwhile of Government workshop officials and other employes whose fixed number is set at 322,041 in the special account, 26,959 will be thrown out of jobs. Provincial auxiliary officials are stipulated to number 39,962 and of these 9,699 will be rendered jobless.

U. S. PLANE MAKES DEBUT

Navy Describes Details of New Super Patrol Aircraft

Kyodo-UP

BURBANK, California, December 19.—A new super-patrol plane, which designers say has the greatest range, fastest speed and the beaviest armament any accounting bomber yet developed was announced by the Navy today. It is known as P2V.

The mid-wing of the land-based monopolane can attain one or two duplex engines with a combined 4,600 horsepower range and a load performance claimed by giant four-engined B-17 and B-24, say designing engineers of the Lockheed air craft corporation.

The craft reputedly can fly a seven-men crew non-stop for more than 4,000 miles—from Seattle to Tokyo—at 300 miles an hour. Or, if based at Guam, it could scout Wake Island, Tokyo, Manila and New Britain.

It is capable of transporting enough explosives to sink cruiser, 29-ton craft fitted for two 2,000-pound aerial torpedoes.

U.S. MAKES PLASTIC ARMOR

New Invention Has Protective Properties of Metal Plate

Kyodo-USIS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 18.—The Christian Science Moniter has reported that among new materials invented under great secrecy for war needs but scheduled now for peacetime use is plastic armor said to have many of protecting properties of metal plate. The article added:

Woven glass cloth may not sound, particularly strong or impervious to breaking but when impregnated or bounded by plastic resin it protected marine combat patrols in final phases of the Okinawa fighting.

The new material or "doron" as it is called was inserted into prepared pockets on regulation life prepared pockets on regulaton life preserver jackets. This plastic armor was three sixteenth of inch thick. As explained by the insulation company here which helped to develop the product it was made by impregnating roll of woven glass cloth with resin and then compressing several sheets of lead and pressure.

Gen. Wing Dies

Kyodo-AP

RUTLAND, Vermont, December 19.—Major General Leonard M. Wing 52, Commander of the 43rd Division in the Pacific, today died of heart attack. He served in major campaigns in northern and southern Solomons, New Guinea and Luzon.

Tenno Setup Backed By Teachers' Union

Educationalists Petition the Government for a Raise In Salary

The Teachers' Union, under Toyohiko Kagawa, on Friday made publicly known that Democracy with the Emperor will be wholeheartedly supported and the democratization of Japanese schools will be energetically pushed.

While the Communists' Teachers' Union refuses to recognize the Emperor system in any form, Kagawa's Teacher's Union expects to advocate reasonable democratic social changes.

The following candidates were officially nominated by the Teachers' Union for the coming general election:—

Naoyoshi Matsumae, advisor (Kumamoto-ken); Mrs. Natsu Kawasaki, Bunka Gakuin teacher, (Nara-ken); Kanemitsu Yoshikawa, general secretary, (Chiba); Mitsu Kono, critic and vice-president (Tokyo. Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi, Principal of Kiuchi Institute (Tokyo); Tetsuo Kageyama, Prof. of Jochi University (Okayama); Kozo Inomata, former primary school teacher (Niigata); Tozo Kumazaki, (Gifu) Shoji Shibuya, critic (Shizuoka).

Salary Raise Asked

On behalf of primary school teachers numbering 300,000 throughout the country, the Japan Education Society, on Thursday, filed a petition with Government authorities for improvement of their living conditions.

The petition, filed with the Education, Finance and Home Ministries, included the following:

1. A five-fold raise in primary school teachers' salaries.
2. Payment of salaries from the National Treasury.
3. State financial aid to further their welfare.

Meanwhile, it is reported that there is an indication of a merger taking place of the Nippon Educators' Union and the All Japan School Teachers' Union into a single united body.

It is recalled that the above two unions were organized in an effort to democratize Japan's educational world. The Nippon Educators' Union is composed of noted educators of this country while the All-Japan School Teachers' Union is featured by the character of a labor union. Because of this difference, the two unions have continued to be pitted against each other even since their formation.

In an effort to put an end to the rivalry between the two unions and to expedite the movement for forming a single educators' union, the Tokyo Metropolitan School Teachers' Union under the All-Japan School Teachers' Union will hold a mass meeting on December 23 at the Fourth National School in Yotsuya Ward, it is further reported.

At the meeting, it is said, the following subjects will be discussed:

1. A five-fold raise in salaries.
2. Relief for war victim pupils and school teachers.
3. Establishment of consumer cooperative societies.
4. All-out participation of school teachers' unions in educational administration.
5. Public election of school participals.

Approves Atomic Statement

Kyodo-AP

OTTAWA, December 18.—Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King proposed that each country give up Canada and the United States, on some of its sovereignty in favor of world government. Meanwhile, Parliament adopted the resolution approving the statement of Britain, atomic energy.

Diamonds Found in Brazil

Kyodo-USIS

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 16. The richest diamond deposits ever found in Brazil have been discovered in the backlands of western Brazil in the Sao Channel, a tributary of the Paranabha River, according to a Reuters report.

Cooperative Party Formally Organized

25 Ex-Lower House Members Join Membership; to Work With Socialists

Sponsored by cooperative leaders throughout Japan, a new political party named Nippon Kyodoto or the Japan Cooperative Party was organized Wednesday immediately after the dissolution of the Imperial Diet, when the party members met at the Chuotei in Marunouchi.

Following the opening speech by Torizo Kurosawa, famous Hokkaido Coop butter king and former member of the House of Representatives, Kotaro Sengoku, member of the House of Peers and former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, discussed the necessity of cooperators organizing their own party, based on his half a century's experience as a top-ranking cooperative leader in Japan. He also gave the reason of the hasty organization of the party.

Sengoku stated there has been a growing tendency among cooperators to organize local parties in the name of New Japan Foundation League, already totaling more than ten prefectures in their number, and added their ardent request for a central body prompted the formation of the Japan Cooperative Party.

Two major platforms and five points of national policies to be advocated in the coming campaign were adopted and details of the latter were left to further study of a special committee.

Already 25 former members of the Lower House have formally joined the new party, and there are at least 15 more joining it in the very near future; thus making the party the third largest one as far as the number of former members of the House of Representatives is concerned. However, its future expansion is promised by its close contact with the gigantic cooperative structure in Japan, especially among the farming population, embracing almost half of the total population in Japan.

In cities and towns it has a very solid support with the development consumers cooperative movement headed by Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa and his followers. The party expects to work hand-in-hand with the Shakaito or Socialist Party with Dr. Kagawa and Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa as their connecting links. The new party's office is located at 1-2 Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, in the Cooperative Fire and Marine Insurance Building.

Tokugawa Quits Socialists

Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers and popularly known as the "tiger-hunting peer," served notice on Wednesday to the Social Democratic Party that he has formally quit the party membership. He sent his notice to Tetsu Katayama, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party.

Upon leaving the Social Democratic Party, the Marquis, who is director of the Research Institute for Lasting World Peace, decided to join the new Japan Cooperative Party, which was formally inaugurated Wednesday under the sponsorship of Representative Naka Funata and Torizo Kurosawa, as an adviser.

Sale of Methyl Alcohol Strictly Banned by SCAP; Heavy Punishment Set

Japanese selling or trading in any food or beverage containing methyl alcohol or other poison will be punished by a stiff fine or imprisonment or both, according to an announcement made Wednesday by SCAP. The Japanese Government has been ordered by General MacArthur's headquarters to "provide by appropriate enactment that selling or trading in any food or beverage containing methyl alcohol or other poison, and the manufacture, distillation or possession of such food or beverage will be punishable by a fine of not less than ¥2,000 nor more than ¥10,000 or penal servitude for not less than three nor more than 15 years, or both such fine and penal servitude." This order to the Japanese Government was brought about due to the fact that the illicit sale and trading of untaxed beverages containing methyl alcohol to members of the Allied Occupation Forces has resulted in a number of cases of death, blindness and severe illness.

OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Sometime ago, Victor Michaels, Detroit, Michigan, and Roland Miller, San Antonio, Texas, working with the CIC, were out in the suburbs north of Hachioji. They happened to see an old man pulling a heavily loaded cart uphill. They sympathized with the old fellow. Stopping their jeep, Michaels explained to the old man that they would extend a helping hand. The Japanese didn't understand at first. But after Michaels went through the motions, mixing his good intentions with his smattering of the language, the old man smiled and nodded approval.

So they attached the cart to the rear of the jeep, told the old man to get into the back of their vehicle.

Fifteen minutes later the elderly Japanese tapped Michaels on the shoulder and motioned him to tell Miller, who was driving, to stop.

After Michaels had finished unhitching the heavily loaded cart, the Japanese reached deep into his thick belly band and pulled out a tiny carving of a comical, old man, all smiles, waving his right hand. It was a netsuke which is a small toggle, carved in ivory or wood, usually attached by the Japanese to their pipe-cases.

Michaels refused. What could he do with such a tiny thing. It was no bigger than a quarter and it looked filthy. The grooves were black. But the old Japanese insisted so the CIC man accepted.

Several days later he showed the little ivory carving. After relating the incident he wanted to know what it was. I told him that it was a netsuke, worth at least ¥500. He thought I was kidding I myself had my doubts as to whether such a small thing would cost the figure I quoted. I knew it was a netsuke but beyond that I was almost as ignorant as Michaels.

He placed it back on his desk and we talked of other things. But the netsuke bothered us. The comical look on its face made us smile. Before long Michaels just couldn't resist the tempatation to toy with the carving.

At that moment, Michaels' good friend, Mr. Suzuki dropped in. Mr. Suzuki is a dextrous man. He is also quite a connoisseur of art and antiques.

Following introductions we had seated ourselves and Michaels picked up his netsuke, pulled out his penknife and began to scratch the dirt engrained in its grooves. Mr. Suzuki bounced up like an Indian rubber ball, rushed over to the American and said, "What's that? What you doing?"

"It's a little gadget that was given to me." And he related the story to Mr. Suzuki. Gradually Mr. Suzuki looked at the carving with amazement. He took it from Michaels' hand and placed it in his own. He toyed with it and looked at it with admiration.

"You mustn't touch this with a knife," he said. "It is more than 100 years old and is priceless. The grimy places are proof of its age and its value. You are very fortunate, Mr. Michaels," he added with an envious smile.

Michaels looked at me and then at Suzuki. I looked at Suzuki and then at Michaels. Michaels slapped his forehead, chuckled and said, "My God, and here I was going to give it away."

SEEKS AUSSIE VOLUNTEERS

Any civilian in Australia with or without previous army experience will be eligible to enlist or reenlist in the Australian military forces to be included in the volunteer forces to occupy Japan, according to a Melbourne broadcast on December 18.

It said the departure of the volunteer to Japan will depend on the number of volunteers available from among personnal still serving inside and outside Australia.

Civilian volunteers who missed a trip to Japan may be employed with the garrison forces in the southwest Pacific. It is still not certain when the brigade of about 10,000 troops will actually leave for Japan.

High-Class
SOUVENIR Shop
LACQUER-WARE,
SILK-GOODS,
PURE SILK
HANDKERCHIEFS,
DOLLS, FANS,
etc.
Tsukushi & Co.
GINZA 7-CHOME, TOKYO.
Tel. Ginza (57) 295.

Prismatic Binoculars,
Opera Glasses,
Watches, Cameras,
ETC.
Tor Optical Stores
(Near Tamuracho Crossing)
No. 2, 3-chome, Tamura-cho
Shiba, Tokyo

Just Opened!
"FUTAKAMI"
DANCE HALL
Romantic Old Japanese Color
and Taste.
Address: Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture
(Near and on the way to 5th Air Force from Tokyo)
Business Hour 1 p.m.—9 p.m.

NOW AVAILABLE
COLLECTION OF
General Directives of the Supreme
Command for the Allied Powers in
Loose - Leaf Form with Binder

PRICE: ¥30 per subscription with binder, including the first and second issue to be published after the new year.

Early application is requested.

Those who have already paid their subscription are requested to call for their copy at the Nippon Times office, Tokyo.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

HELP WANTED
(For Work in the Yokohama Area)
THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS IN IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE FOLLOWING SERVICES
IT IS NECESSARY THAT OFFICE EMPLOYEES SPEAK ENGLISH
STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS
X-Ray Equipment Repairman, Machinists, English Speaking Telephone Operators, Dental Technicians Electrical Engineers, Secretaries, Accountant—CPA preferred, Bookkeepers, Office Clerks, Calculator Operators.
CARPENTERS WANTED—REPORT 7:30 a.m. to KANAGAWA PREFECTURE BLDG.
APPLY: MILITARY GOVERNMENT, LABOR DIVISION, 2nd FLOOR, N.Y.K. BUILDING, YOKOHAMA

MERRY X'MAS
Miyajima
florist
Imperial Hotel Arcade
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS!
TEL. GINZA (57) 3152-9

A Wide Variety of Pictures and other Typical Old Industrial Products of Japan are displayed for sale.
TOZAI-DO
(Near Kojunsha Bldg.)
No. 2, Ginza 7-chome, Tokyo.
TEL. GINZA (57) 450.

JAPANESE CONVERSATION CLASS
for Beginners
OPENING JAN. 7, 1946.
2 Classes: 20 students each class,
A Class: Mon., Wed. and Fri. 6:00-7:30 p.m.
B Class: Tues., Thurs. and Sat. 6:00-7:30 p.m.
Term: Three months (from Jan. to March).
Tuition: ¥200 for a term, payable in advance.
Application: From Dec. 15 to 24, between 3 and 6 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
Japanese American Conversation Institute,
Naigai Building, No. 18, Marunouchi 2-chome, Tokyo
(next to N.Y.K.)

HELP WANTED
IN TOKYO
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS
ENGLISH SPEAKING NURSES
Men or women experienced in test construction to help devise and standardize Japanese-English language and mental ability tests. To work with U.S. psychologists. (Apply between 2 and 4 p.m. except Sundays)
Translators with thorough knowledge of both Japanese and English.
Photo Laboratory Technicians.
Girls who speak some English, for clerical work.
Cook (Foreign National)
APPLY AT:
8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club, between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. or 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.

NEWS THAT IS NEWS—
Dispensed by the Jiji Press
TO GET THE LOWDOWN ON SOMETHING HOT SUBSCRIBE TO OUR HOME NEWS SERVICE
Two Editions Daily (Except Sunday)
MORNING EDITION ...Issued at 9:00 a.m.
EVENING EDITION ....Issued at 6:00 p.m.
We're also on the Job Sundays With News Bulletins If Special News Breaks.
SUBSCRIPTION FEE: ¥500.00 per month
(Payable in Advance)
Arranging Interviews With Notables is Also Part of Our Service.
THE JIJI PRESS, LTD., 3rd Floor,
Shisei-kaikan Building, Hibiya, Tokyo,
Tel. Ginza 2121, 6161.

Coal Supply Setup Deplored by SCAP

Dissatisfaction Voiced Over Inadequate Steps Taken to Relieve Shortage

Dissatisfaction over the failure on the part of the Japanese Government to take adequate steps to relieve the present shortage of coal was expressed by a SCAP spokesman in a press interview. Thursday.

The spokesman said so far no improvement has been witnessed in the coal supply situation.

He regretted that mine-owners have failed to change their attitude in regard to the operation of their mines and expressed his desire that more effective counter measures will be taken by the responsible authorities.

Output Rise Expected

The outlook on coal production in Japan is showing a turn for the better with the output for this month expected to amount to 700,000 tons as compared with 500,000 tons for November, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Toyoda revealed at the regular meeting of Vice-Ministers held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Thursday.

He also predicted that for the months of January and February—the coldest period of winter in Japan—it would be possible to produce at least 800,000 tons per month.

Laborers who responded to the appeal by the Government to work at the coal mines have already reached 400,000 with 10,000 others expected to enter the mines by the end of the year, Vice-Minister Toyoda added.

Meanwhile, Vice-Minister of Finance Yamagiwa revealed at the meeting that the Government is planning to establish a Governmental research organ to carry out a complete survey of Japan's resources and productive power.

GOVERNORS TO MEET HERE

Police Chiefs Also Holding Talks to Discuss Election Law

Prefectural governors will meet in conference in Tokyo within this year with the aim of becoming well-acquainted with the revised Election *Law so that fair and honest methods will be adopted* in the forthcoming general election drive.

Meanwhile, the Home Ministry will call a meeting of chiefs of the Home Affairs Sections of prefectural governments on December 20 and that of chiefs of police sections on the following day. On December 22, chiefs of criminal affairs sections will meet. At the above meetings practical matters concerning the adoption of the new Election Law are expected to be fully discussed.

RADIO PROGRAM

Saturday, December 22

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK

Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—GI Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—TODAY'S NOTEBOOK; 0930—CONTRASTS; 1000—Across The Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—HERE'S TO THE WEST; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—SHOWCASE; 1130—ECHOES OF BROADWAY; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE MOUNTAINERS; 1300—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1330—Here's To Music; 1400—Tokyo Mose; 1500—Metropolitan Opera; 1600—Hall Of Fame; 1630—Shower Of Stars; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—SERENADE IN BLUE; 1730—Jubilee; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Tommy Dorsey; 1900—STUDIO PARTY; 1930—Our Foreign Policy; 2000—Hit Parade; 2030—Saturday Nite Serenade; 2100—It Pays To Be Ignorant! 2130—National Barn Dance; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand! 2245—DANCE TIME; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK

National (870 Kcs.)

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0619—Weather; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather; 0730—Listeners' Opinions; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100—National School Hour; 1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1230—Rakugo; 1245—Listeners' Opinions; 1300—Women's Hour; 1430—Music; 1500—News; 1530—National School Teachers' Hour; 1600—Drama; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; 1800—Music appreciation; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; Music; 1900—Current topics; 1930—Violin Solo; 2030—Dance Music; 2130—News; Music; 2200—Weather; Music.

Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Drama; 2030—Fuji Music Club Choir; 2130—News; Music.

Christian Science Services

Tokyo

Ginza Methodist Church: Thursdays—8:15 p.m.; Sundays—6:00 p.m.

Yokohama

USASCOM-C Base Chapel: Wednesdays—7:30 p.m.; Sundays—6:00 p.m.

Yokosuka

Yokosuka Naval Base Chapel: Sundays—1:30 p.m.

Oita Citizens Scurry for Safety of Lives As Nippon Drivers Mix Up Speed Ruling

Pedestrians started jumping for their lives in Oita on Kyushu this week when Japanese drivers got their minimum mixed up with their maximums.

The 32nd (Red Arrow) Infantry Division Provost Marshal in the city had posted signs which said "Speed Limit 35 Miles Per Hour."

Somehow, the impression got abroad among Japanese drivers that they were required to go 35 miles per hour. The Provost Marshal's Office was deluged with complaints about the "Insane" American speed regulations. The newspapers viewed the situation with editorial alarm.

The Brovost Marshal clarified the situation with an announcement in the press that there was absolutely no obligation on the drivers to travel 35 miles per hour. Oita pedestrians have ceased to leap for their lives.

Higher Wages Sought By Postal Employes

Guards at Imperial Palace Want Nakagawa Ousted in Move for Democracy

A demand for a five-times increase in salaries and allowances, as well as a special year end allowance was submitted to president Matsumaye of the Board of Communications and director Ono of the Tokyo Communications Bureau, by employes of all post offices in Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon, after holding a mass meeting at the Central Post Office and discussing the necessity of demanding a salary increase in view of the rising living cost.

Post office employes have been preparing for the formation of their union under the leadership of Fukumatsu Aono, (Azabu Post Office), who is the chairman of the Central Executive Committee, which held its meeting on December 17 and decided upon the draft regulations and principles of the proposed union.

On the other hand, authorities of the Board of Communications organized a committee to improve the working condition of the employes of the Board on December 19. This committee is headed by the President of the Board, and has as its members high officials of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, and Welfare Ministries as well as those of the Communications Board. Aono has also been appointed a member of the new committee.

The committee is expected to work out tentative plans by December 22 or 23 to improve the working conditions and bettering the standard of living of all employes of the Communications Board.

Palace Guards Sulk

A labor dispute has arisen within the Imperial Palace for the first time in Japanese history when about 50 of 600 guards of the Imperial Household Department, who are engaged in the guarding and protection of the Palace, demanded the democratization of the Guards' Section and the removal of Chief Shogo Nakagawa of the Guards Section and three other men, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The 50 guards have made their dormitory within the Hirakawa Gate as their headquarters to conduct their campaign. However they are not striking and are faithfully fulfilling their duty in the meanwhile.

The guards declare that in the eight and a half years since Nakagawa came from the Metropolitan Police Board and headed the section, he formed the so-called Nakagawa clan and appointing his followers as heads of various divisions, acted despotically toward them. Thus, for democratizing the section, they want Nakagawa and three others removed from their posts.

Authorities of the Imperial Household Department are also giving much importance to this development and are eager to settle it amicably. It is also reported that Nakagawa had already submitted his resignation, feeling responsibility for the destruction of the Imperial Palace by fire following the air raid.

Mitsui Zaibatsu Liquidated

Practical measures for the liquidation of the Mitsui Zaibatsu were decided at the regular stockholders' conference of the Mitsui holding company held on Tuesday. At the the meeting the resignations of Baron Takakimi Mitsui, president of the company, and Tatsuo Sumii, managing director, were also decided.

TOHO – VICTOR

Concert

14th TOHO CONCERT

Mon., and Tues., Dec. 24 and 25, at 1:30 p.m. and also 4:30 p.m.

at

Hibiya Public Hall

Featuring

TOHO FLOWER SISTERS.
TOHO SWING ENSEMBLE
VICTOR ORCHESTRA

Toshiko Yamane, Soichiro Namioka, Shizuko Nagaoka, Ichimaru, Yukiko Chihaya, VICTOR MALE FOUR

Admission: ¥7.50 (incl. tax)
Sponsored jointly by Toho Ongaku-dan and Victor Company.

'Living' War Dead Get Insurance Payment

Many Reported 'Killed in Action' Found Alive Today As War Prisoners

With the recent disclosure of the fact that as many as 40,000 men of the Japanese garrisons on Saipan, Iwojima and other Pacific islands who had been officially announced as "honorably killed in action" are still alive as prisoners of war, a very awkward problem has cropped up—the problem cases already spent up by the "bereaved" families, according to the Asahi.

Present arrangements are that the State Treasury pays the individual insurance companies the money due for war victims which averages ¥1,000 for one case. The insurance money for the 40,000 "living war-dead," therefore is estimated to total the enormous, sum of ¥40,000,000.

With the official publication of the list of the war-dead, individual insurance companies have already paid the insurance money to the "bereaved" families while the families who have direct life insurance contracts besides the Government-sponsored war insurnce have also received "due" payments.

With the desire being expressed by the insurance companies as well as by the families who benefited from the arrangement to have the official principle clarified on this awkward issue, the Insurance Section of the Finance Ministry expects to determine an official policy on the matter in consultation with the Life Insurance Central Association and the Demobilization Ministries' authorities after which it intends to notify the respective insurance companies of concrete measures to be taken.

Pending definite decision, authorities of the Finance Ministry expressed the view that the money already paid to the families of those soldiers will have to be returned to the respective insurance companies. They expressed fear that such cases in which the families have already spent up the insurance money they have received from the insurance companies might develop into judicial issues unless some special legislation is introduced to, and approved by the Diet authorizing the Treasury to compensate the individual insurance companies for the losses.

41,464 Japanese Alive

A total of 41,464 Japanese servicemen who were previously announced as dead are still alive as war prisoners in the Pacific areas, it was revealed by the Civil Information and Education Section of SCAP after careful investigations.

The following figures indicating the number of Japanese war prisoners in the Pacific areas do not include those who became captives after the termination of the war. They include only those who were announced as having died at the front but are still alive as prisoners.

In the South Pacific area including New Guinea, the Solomons, Morotai Island and other islands, are 19,806 war prisoners, in the Central Pacific area including Saipan, Iwo Jima and other islands, 17,472 Japanese servicemen are in custody of the American forces; in India and Burma are 3,097; in the China area, 1,059; and in the Aleutian Islands, 30, bringing the total to 41,646.

EXPORT OF TEA SLATED

Shizuoka Plans Using Product as Collateral for Food Import

Approximately 180,000 kan (about 2 million pounds) of Shizuoka0 Prefecture's finest green tea will be used as collateral for the importation of foods and other products from abroad.

Details of what kind of green tea would be included in the 180,000 kan will be determined after a representative from the Allied Headquarters, who is expected on December 15 to investigate tea production in Shizuoka arrives.

The 180,000 kan of tea constitutes the first shipment for export while the second shipment is estimated to total around 1,800,000 pounds, the third, 3 million pounds and the fourth 3.5 million pounds.

Television for Shopping

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, December 17.—The Christian Science Monitar reported recently that through the use of television sets in American homes, "women may canvass department stores and dress shops for bargains merely by turning the dial at home."

PEARLS, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
IVORY CARVINGS.

OKUBO BROTHERS
Imperial Hotel Arcade
Tel. (57) 6252

RESERVE YOUR TABLE NOW!
for X'MAS

A Good Time Assured
All Night Entertainment

"PALLADIUM II"
Hiratsuka City

200 Dancing Partners' Entertainments,
Refreshment, Dancing.

5th Stop from Yokohama,
Tokaido Line.

X'MAS Will Be
Here Soon!

OUR STORE IS PACKED WITH GOODS FOR THE ALLIED FORCES PERSONNEL. COME AND SEE THEM!

Third Floor

MATSUYA
DEPT. STORE
GINZA, TOKYO.

STUDY OF JUDICIAL POLICE

Aim to Place Force Under Control Of Justice Ministry

The Justice Ministry will set up a special council to investigate into the problem of readjusting relations between the public prosecutors and the judicial police, it was learned December 12.

The aim of instituting the investigation reportedly is to place the judicial police, which is now under the control of the Home Ministry, under the direct supervision of the Justice Ministry.

Officials of the Justice Ministry stress that lack of full power of control over the judicial police by the Ministry has been responsible both for many cases of infringement of human rights and for inefficiency of the judicial police.

To amend the situation, the Justice Ministry desires to put about 12,000 judicial police officers out of a total of some 80,000 members of the nation's police service under its direct control. Despite stiff opposition from the Home Ministry, the Justice Ministry is said to be determined to carry through its plan.

ACCORDION, GUITAR,
PIANO, ORGAN

and other instruments,
bought at high price, also
repaired and exchanged

Kokusai Gakkisha
OGAWACHO, KANDA-KU
(Near Ogawacho Crossing)

SWEDISH LEGATION and
SWEDISH CONSULATE, Tokyo

Telephone numbers have been changed as follows:
Royal Swedish Legation: Mita (45) 1413
Mita (45) 1414.
Royal Swedish Consulate: Mita (45) 1697

X'MAS SALE
KIMONO
Nothing but KIMONO
Biggest Bargains Ever Had.
Discount 20 to 50% Off.
Choice first-Keep it for You till Pay Day
KAY TRADING CO., 5th Floor.
West Corner
One block from Shimbashi Station or Dai-Iti Hotel

R·A·A

Opening Tomorrow!

SPECIAL MODERN DANCE HALL

Gorgeously designed and decorated for the ALLIED TROOPS

"CABARET PARAMOUNT"

MODERN SWING ORCHESTRA

500 Beautiful Dancing Partners

Basement of "KEIHIN DEPARTMENT STORE"
Shinagawa Railway Station

THE RECREATION & AMUSEMENTS ASSOCIATION

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE
presents

"Festival of Music"

A distinguished CHRISTMAS SEASON presentation by artists outstanding in their particular field, whether in MUSIC or the BALLET.

ALL PERSONNEL OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES, and their guests, are cordially invited to attend this performance.

SUNDAY EVENING AT 7:30 P.M.
23rd December

Admission free. A limited number of reserved seats are available for General officers only. These reserved seat tickets can be obtained until noon Saturday, 22nd December, at the box-office of the Imperial Theatre.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

COOK wanted immediately foreign family preferably speaking French or English. Apply Nichi Futsu Kaikan Surugadai Nichome 3, Kanda between 12 and 3 p.m.

GOOD-LOOKING Japanese beauty operators experienced in foreign-style hairdress styles wanted by Army Post Exchange Office. Apply in person on Sunday and Monday morning between 9 and 11:30. Hattori Building 4-chome Ginza, Tokyo.

MALE, with hotel management experience and good knowledge of English required. Apply to Mr. Frank, Tokyo Correspondents Club, Marunouchi Kaikan Building, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times. Tokyo.

How about a 466-Dollar Mink Coat for your wife's X'MAS Gift?

The Recipe:

Buy yourself 80 top-grade Oriental Mink Skins for about 4000 Yen. Send them home and have them made into a most beautiful coat by your local furrier for 200 Dollars.

Write for our agents to show you samples.

Tokyo Central P.O. Box 486
PACIFIC FUR HUNTERS

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH-speaking Japanese engineer, excellent draftsman, seeks a suitable position. Apply Box 110, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH-speaking Japanese lady, with knowledge of typewriting, shorthand, translation seeks a position with board at hotel, club or billet. Willing to give Japanese lessons. Apply Box 109, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

GERMAN made grand piano. Transportation from Karuizawa must be arranged by the applicant. Apply Box 111, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ATTRACTIVE Japanese painting, "kakemono", painted by well known artists, and also one red lacquer box, suitable for jewel box, for sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CAMERA. Japanese and German made, also 16mm. German movie-camera price ¥4,500. Apply Box 106, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 2431, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

DOLL of classical Japanese dancing girl with drum. In glass case 17x10x11 inches. Apply Box 108, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER will sell privately furniture, chinaware, curios and one high class German-made camera. Apply Box 103, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE writing desk with chair, 1 big circular flat table, 4 folding tables (Karuizawa woodcarving). Apply Wenderamm Karuizawa No. 1222.

OSHUMINK, large tanned skins ¥4,000 to ¥5,000, per lot for one lady's coat. Apply Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Swiss made, in excellent condition. Apply Box 100, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PURITY glucose for inject: 200 X 20 CC price ¥10.00 English-Japanese Dictionary, Apply Y. Matsumoto, Kami-Meguro 5-2509, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

SILK cushion and table center, brand new, with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machines, kimono, silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, cameras, rings, chinese carpet 12x30 and 6x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BUY, sell and exchange—Stamps, covers and philatlic literatures. I give: Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Mongolia and any quantity. Especially desired new issues, collections and the latest Scott. Apply to Y. Shigenobu, 24 Nishiyamacho, Ashiya near Kobe.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE, single car, Harley-Davidson, Asahi or any other kind, will be accepted. Must be in perfect mechanical condition. Please state particulars and price. Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th Floor, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking girl, graduate of Tokyo Women's College wants to teach Japanese Language to America officers, WACs preferable. Apply Box 105, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRADUATE of Tokyo Imperial University, studied sociology, wants to teach Japanese language with view to studying English. Apply Box 104, Nippon Times Tokyo.

General

ALEX Yamamura is anxious to meet George Yamashita, Eddie Ikeda and other friends. Please contact through Nippon Times. Apply Box 107, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

N. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1835.

MRS. Tominaga Sakae, please see Koshitaka Doitsuginko c/o YSB: Immediate.

WANTED representation of American exporters who are able to export American goods in the present changed condition of Japan. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITING job work will be accepted H. Fukuda, Aoyama Apartment house 9-gokan, 1 Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITING JOB AND TRANSLATION into good English done by experts. Apply Taihei Honyakusha, c/o Taiyodo Book Store, close by Imagawabashi, 1. Muromachi 4-chome, Nipponbashi-ku, Tokyo.

HANDBAGS
TORII
MAKERS OF QUALITY
DRESS ACCESSORIES
SINCE 1925

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
3 Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1945

The Moscow Conference

The Three Power Conference of Foreign Ministers which is now in session in Moscow is a matter which vitally concerns the whole world. Coming after the failure of the Five Power Conference of Foreign Ministers held in London some weeks ago, this new conference may be subject to some misgivings concerning its prospects of success. At his press conference of November 29, President Truman intimated his opposition to further meetings of the "Big Three", stating that the best way of re-establishing world peace was to rely upon the United Nations Organization as much as possible. But the United States has nevertheless come to take the leading part in calling the present Three Power Conference of Foreign Ministers, and the reason must be that no permanent basis for world peace has yet been attained by any general international organization.

The present conference is a tacit acknowledgment of the fact that the permanent peace of the world is possible only through the cooperation of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. Without the agreement of these three major Powers who command the bulk of the world's power, no peace is possible. But if these three Powers do their best to create a peaceful world through mutual understanding and respect, and through extending a helping hand to other countries, the task should not be impossible. They must assume the responsibility for performing the task, for power and responsibility go hand in hand in international affairs as well as in domestic.

The problems which confront this conference are admittedly difficult. The control of atomic power, the adjustment of relations in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, the disturbance in Azerbaijan, the supervision of Japan, and other such problems urgently require speedy solution. But some of them are nothing but old and chronic problems, albeit in a new guise, which attests to the difficulty of their permanent solution.

Complications among the three Powers in Iran, where internal order is anything but satisfactory, may be due to rivalry over the control of oil resources, which is understandable enough. In regard to Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and East Asia, the three Powers may have made some arrangements during the war in anticipation of the defeat of Germany and Japan. If this is so, it is more difficult to understand the real reason which makes it difficult for the three Powers to maintain intimate cooperation. Ideologically the Soviet Union represents communism while the United States and Britain represent capitalism, but if respect for basic human rights is common to all three, the difference in ideologies should not prove to be an insurmountable obstacle.

Can the difficulties be due to a difference of opinion as to the division of the spoils? This can hardly be, for these three Powers are the most conspicuous "have" nations of the world, richly endowed with economic resources. Can the difficulties be due to a rivalry for supremacy in world affairs, for an ambition of sheer power? It is impossible to believe that such imperialistic considerations are hindering the cooperation of the three Powers, for in their war aims these Powers repudiated any thought of aggrandizement, and they will undoubtedly stand by their wartime declarations.

There should therefore be no fundamental difference preventing the intimate cooperation of the three Powers. Yet the fact that they are holding conference after conference indicates that the problem of assuring permanent peace has not yet been satisfactorily worked out. Since the differences cannot be fundamental, they should be amenable to successful adjustment. The present Moscow conference, it is hoped, will succeed in straightening out the difficulties among the three Powers, and thus make it possible for the mutual understanding thus arrived at to be projected into the wider United Nations Organization so that this universal organization for permanent world peace will be able to come into operation quickly.

The success of the Moscow conference and its consequence on the future of the United Nations Organization is a matter of vital concern for even a defeated nation like Japan which is at the moment completely barred from international activities. For Japan is of course not only hopeful of being reinstated to full international status through a faithful execution of her Potsdam Declaration obligations, but she realizes that in her new status her safety and welfare will depend on the establishment of universal peace. In this sense, the permanent peace of the world is the fervent hope of the new Japan, and since the matter now rests predominantly in the hands of the three major Powers, Japan can only hope that they will not fail in their efforts.

The Allies have won the war in a most brilliant fashion through intimate cooperation. It is to be hoped that they will win the peace in the same way. The future welfare of the whole world, victors as well as vanquished, depends upon it.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, December 21, 1945

LUKEWARM DRAFT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

MAINICHI — Prince Fumimaro Konoye was anxious about matters of the Imperial House until the very day of his suicide. How the dignity of the Imperial House was connected with the Emperor-government is clear from a perusal of the draft for a revised Constitution, which he presented to the Emperor. The Konoye draft, which has now been published, is too lukewarm to serve as the basis for constitutional revision. The fundamental defect of the draft is that it hardly touches the substance of Chapter I of the present Constitution. The retention of the article which declares that the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty may become a source of confusion in the future, for the reactionay elements may come to abuse the provision.

The articles relating to sovereignty in the present Constitution represented the basic conception of government in a pre-democratic age. In fact, these articles have the negation of democracy as their starting point. It may therefore be stated that the application of the said articles to the government of democratic Japan is an impossible task. In drawing up his draft, Prince Konoye directed his attention to the enlargement of the powers of the Diet for purposes of democratic government. The position of the Diet in a democracy must certainly be strong, but before the completion of the process and especially considering the rampancy of militarism and ultra-nationalism in the immediate past, the ideological basis for the Diet cannot yet be said to be very strong. The enlargement of the powers of the Diet in the provision of the Constitution is essential, but this does not mean by itself the strengthening of the position of the Diet.

It was not in contravention of the letter of the present Constitution that the reactionary forces in the past suppressed the powers of the Diet. These powers as guaranteed in the Constitution were not very effective in the face of the erroneous ideas imposed upon the people by the militarists. In this sense, the power of ideas was stronger than that of constitutional provisions. In order to forestall the recurrence of the same reactionary ideas, it is all the more necessary to replace the articles which were abused in the past and may again be abused in the future by other articles symbolizing democratic thought and facilitating the realization of democratic government. A draft produced by the non-governmental committee on constitutional reform simply provides that the Emperor is the fountain of honors, occupies the highest position in the State, and presides over State ceremonies. The same idea may be expressed by providing that the Emperor represents the State, both internally and externally. The national belief in the Emperor will never be affected by the adoption of such articles.

It is important, however, to provide expressly that the Emperor does not govern the country in person. In his memorial to the Emperor, Prince Konoye asserted that there was the need of revising the text of the Constitution, in opposition to those who would rely on the modification of custom. His intention was to forestall possible confusion in the future. A clear definition on the position of the Emperor is necessary from the same considerations. What the people desire is the adoption of a virtually new constitution. If the Government proceedes on the basis of the Konoye draft, the realization of democracy will be well-nigh impossible in Japan.

INTERESTING HISTORY ATTACHED TO STUDY OF ENGLISH IN JAPAN

Drastic Reduction in Hours Spent in Schools For Non-Essential Subjects Considered Necessary

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

In these days, when the fulfilment of the Potsdam Declaration forms the most important national policy, cooperation with the Occupation Forces is essential for national life over practically the whole field. A knowledge of the English language has thus become more important than ever before. The demand for English-Japanese conversation books has suddenly increased, and these pamphlets are now best sellers in Japan. The emergency measures to open special classes for English have been taken or are being taken in schools, colleges, and elsewhere. From the standpoint of public interest in general, a serious consideration must now be given to the study of English, with a view to establishing a permanent policy regarding the subject.

English taught as part of the school curriculum naturally forms the basis for the study of English in this country. English came to be studied, replacing the Dutch language, soon after the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. When regular American-Japanese relations were established by the treaty of amity signed by Commodore Perry and the commercial treaty associated with the name of Townsend Harris, the intelligent sections of the Japanese saw the need of the knowledge of English as a world language. The American missionaries did a good deal for the spread of English in this country. The Japanese Government during the Meiji Era attached importance to the study of English as a means for acquiring Western knowledge, in accordance with the national policy of progress as ordained by the Emperor Meiji.

English Taught Widely

In the higher institutions of learning, American and English instructors rendered great services in this respect. On account of inevitable lack in those days of proper text-books written in Japanese, American and English books were adopted as school-books, so English occupied an important position in school instruction. For instance, Arinori Mori, who had studied in England and the United States and who represented Westernization in the first half of the Meiji Era, expressed an ultra-radical opinion of replacing Japanese by English. "The commercial power of the English-speaking race which now rules the world," he declared, "drives our people into knowledge of their commercial ways and habits. The absolute necessity of mastering the English language is thus imposed upon us. It is a requisite for the maintenance of independence in the community to nations." He later became Education Minister, and turned a conservative and nationalist, but his words quoted above shows the English "fever" in the early days of the Meiji Era.

Those favoring the study of English thought that a good knowledge of this language was a necessary condition for advancing the international status of this country, while the nationalists of different shades deprecated the emphasis placed on a foreign language. In spite of the arguments for and against English, however, practical necessity compelled the education authorities to include English as a regular item in the school curriculum, but the study of this language did not cease to be the object of controversy in educational circles. The anti-Japanese movement in California stimulated opposition in this country to the study of English. In fact, the rise and fall in the study of English formed a barometer of national sentiment in regard to American-Japanese relations.

In an article published in the Kyoiku Jiron ("Educational Review") of May, 1916, Ikuzo O-oka, who was Minister of Education in the first Yamamoto Cabinet (February, 1913—April, 1914), wrote that it was inadmissible that a particular foreign language should be included in the regular curriculum of secondary education, for this would encourage the evil habit of "worshipping" Britain and the United States. For this reason, he advocated the removal of English from the regular curriculum. From this step, he expected three advantages, namely a reduction of the burden on the pupils, and of education expenditure, and the application of the hours released to other subjects.

On the other hand, the late Prince Kinmochi Saionji, who was Education Minister in the second Ito Administration (August, 1892 September, 1896) stressed the importance of English from the standpoint of scientific education, and for this purpose, he urged a reduction of the school hours devoted to the study of Japanese classics. In an interview he gave to a Nihon Shimbun representative, he stated that it was necessary to reduce the hours allotted to less important subjects, so that the hours for the study of English might be increased. In the Meiji Era, Prince Saionji, a liberal statesman, entertained such an idea on the subject, a fact which shows the importance attached to the study of this language during the period.

However, after the First World war, or more precisely, after the passage in the United States in 1924, of an act excluding Japanese immigration, a strong opposition came to be raised in Japan to the study of English. The contention of this school of thought was that the undue emphasis placed on the English language in the secondary schools was calculated to mislead the young generation in regard to the United States and Britain.

After the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, the Imperial Society of Education adopted a resolution to the effect that a foreign language might be removed from the regular curriculum of school instruction, and be made an optional subject. In opposition to this resolutian, the Tokyo Society of the Teachers of English pointed out the advantage of their speciality, not only from the standpoint of acquiring knowledge about foreign countries and advancing culture in general but also for the purpose of providing a basis for national development.

English Hours Reduced

With the outbreak of the recent war, however, the extreme nationalists got the upper hand and had the school hours for English severely reduced, a step which a social question by throwing a large number of teachers out of employment. Things have come a full cycle, however, and a knowledge of English has become necessary not only for the students but for the public in general. In the secondary schools, both the school authorities and the students are now showing a keen interest in English.

In order to avoid an excessive burden on the pupils, however, a basic reform of the school curriculum is held necessary. On account of the abolition of military training in schools, the hours allotted to it may now be used for other purposes. There are claims of scientific instruction and civics in this democratic age, besides English, so it is necessary to reform the school curriculum to meet the requirements of the new age.

The restriction or even the abolition of Japanese classics which forms an important part of school instruction may now be seriously considered. The same thing may be said of Chinese classics, whose influence is not entirely favorable, for it encourages unscientific habits of thought among the students. The Japanese classics largely archaic in character are a study fit for special students, but being rather too much for ordinary students of secondary institutions, it may not improperly be eliminated from the school curriculum. In short, the hours for the subjects which have little connection with the development of thinking and reasoning and with the practical needs of life must be drastically curtailed.

In the matter of school curriculum, it is extremely desirable that the central school authorities should abstain from interference, relying on the free initiative of the schools concerned. Japan is now on the threshold of a new age, a turning point of national history. Unless a thoroughgoing adjustment is made, it will be impossible for the country to revive as a country of peace and progress. A drastic reform of the school curriculum is therefore indispensable. It is not too much to say that a good knowledge of English, which is necessary in connection with the fulfillment of the Potsdam Declaration is a sine qua non even for the existence of the nation. This calls for decision, regardless of the pre-war practice. This is an age of speed, and speed is also necessary in the matter of language study. Let it be repeated the study of non-essential subjects must be either drastically reduced or abolished.

Youth and the Fleet

Providence Evening Bulletin

Within the past few days the United States Navy has made everlasting friends of thousands of youngsters—filled them with wonder, love and praise, and returned them to shore as evangelists. We don't know when the job of clinching faith with facts has been done more successfully than the Navy did it during its old home week over Navy Day.

Young America swarmed aboard, and a surprisingly youthful America welcomed it with an enthsiasm and disciplined politeness that was an education in itself.

READERS IN COUNCIL

'Tonarigumi' Upheld

To the Editor:

In the past, the general public of Japan has been completely indifferent to politics, resulting in the control of the government in the end being gained by the militarists. Due to this indifference, and to the fact that the majority of the public have been absorbed with the idea of personal gain, they have failed to bring about the combined interests of the people and the Government administrators.

Although the masses had the opportunity of selecting their representatives in a general election, the election system so functioned that only the bosses could, in the end be elected. As a result of this defective election system, politics in Japan have been carried out regardless of the will of the masses.

The congressmen of Japan have a bad practice of flattering the strong and despising the weak. Most of them will fail to hold their posts as representatives, if they dare to stop dirty connections with the political and industrial bosses. The existence of the bosses will and must be ousted from the democratized Japan. Then, it is a very natural conclusion that the congress at present and even in the near future is not, nor will be, entitled to play an important role in the politics of Japan.

In view of the existing conditions, the people must find protection against the approaching starvation which faces a large percentage of the masses. Happily, they have had the "tonarigumi," which was organized to facilitate a smoothly operating ration system. Thus, the "tonarigumi" has became the basic organization for the Japanese political structure. By the reorganization of this unit, and strengthening it so that through its leaders it may function, with authority, in the matters of credit, transportation, etc., the foundation will be laid for a strong and secure political structure.

Through this organization the farmers will be assured the necessary implements for the reaping of their agricultural products, from the urban individuals, who in return will receive and distribute the rice and other products of the farmer. By this means, the economic cycle will again begin to function and it is the only method which will not result in the rise of one class at the sacrifice of the masses. Also, by the operation of a closely knitted "tonarigumi" system, it will offer an effective counter-measure against the selfish and profiteering middleman, who comprises over a fourth of the total population of Japan.

Democracy varies according to the interpretation given to the term and is necessarily different in one nation as compared to another. It is not strange or illegal that we, in Japan, will have a democratic administration that differs from that of America or of Europe, if it is based on the freely expressed will of the people as has been provided in the directives of the presently occupying Allied Forces. Therefore, there is no necessity of imitating American or British type of regime from beginning to end. So long as Japan may have an imitation democracy, she will be faced with the danger of the militaristic usurpation of administration.

The combined advantages of democracy and socialism are to be found in the revision and strengthening of the "tonarigumi." Modern democracy does not mean necessarily parliamentarism or communism. Political wisdom must be compatible with scientific progress in an atomic era.

The immediate problem and basic reason for the establishment of a sound democratic political administration, is to guard against the possibility of national chaos; for in most cases, the existence of a chaotic condition is a breeding ground for the rise of demagogues, such as Hitler and Mussolini. We, then, must put forth every effort to prevent a national chaos, and can assist in the establishment of an everlasting, peaceful government by the keeping and strengthening of a prosperous self-protecting association.

T. HARA.

Husking Bee

Christian Science Monitor

"Wanted: Men to pick corn." This advertisement, currently appearing in many of America's newspapers circulating in agricultural regions, raises the question: What has become of the old-fashioned husking bee?

With rural America thickly populated and the party-line telephone and the ubiquitous motor offering many opportunities to "visit," has this pleasant practice ceased to exist? No! The husking bee is more active than ever. Figuratively, it is manifested in scores of Grange, Farm Bureau, and women's auxiliary meetings where, just as in Pilgrim days, rural families meet to compare ideas and exchange experiences. Literally, it is evidenced in the prompt response to requests to help out neighbors in time of emergency to garner corn, to plow fields, and to harvest wheat.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION CALLED PRIME NEED

Science Will Enable Japanese To View and Appraise Things Correctly As Well As Increase Production

By DR. YOICHI YAMAMOTO

Some Japanese individuals possess scientific capacity of a high order, but the scientific knowledge of the Japanese people as a whole is poor due to the defective scientific education they receive.

It was considered by many Japanese that Japan was scientifically on a par with the rest of the world at the start of the war. Many scientific achievements which won Japan a high position in the field of aeronautics were creditable enough. In other branches of science also, Japan scored achievements of which she may justly be proud. As the war started and as the battle line became so greatly extended as to cover the entire area of East Asia, with the regions rich in coconut oil, rubber, tin, bauxite and oil in Japanese hands, the limited reseources of Japanese technical art became manifest. That is, Japan betrayed her inability to make speedy and free use of the materials made available in such abundance. She could not even find the way to utilize them for war purposes on the spot before she encountered the general onslaught of the Allied forces. She was so poorly equipped scientifically that she could not turn the abundant supply of materials within her grasp into fighting power. Japan paid dearly, indeed, for the negligence on the part of her leaders to develop technical art sufficiently before the war.

Japanese culture before the war was believed to be quite respectable, so far as its outward appearances were concerned, but, in substance, it was both defective and unsymmetrical. The defectiveness of Japanese culture is traceable to the inadequate scientific knowledge of the nation. Common education was widely diffused among the Japanese people, but the scientific knowledge of the nation was at a very low level. Ill-equipped with scientific knowledge, the Japanese people gradually developed a tendency to repose too much reliance on their spiritual power. That Japan took up arms despite her poverty in material resources and her deficiency in scientific power bears eloquent testimony to the grievous lack of the scientific mind in her statesmen.

Must Increase Production

Japan must pay reparations to the Allies out of the produce of the land reduced in area. To meet this obligation, production must be increased in all spheres of industry, and this makes it imperative to enhance the scientific knowledge of the Japanese people generally.

The Education Department is evidently directing earnest attention to the dissemination of scientific knowledge among the people, though nothing definite is yet known as to the measures it proposes to take in this connection. At any rate, for the furtherance of this work, all possible measures must be taken. Films, lectures and literature, for instance, may profitably be resorted to.

I am confident that a very useful purpose will be served by organizing lecture meetings and roundtable talks for the benefit of secondary school and collegiate students. At these meetings, well-known scientists should be asked to attend as lecturers. It may further be suggested that a liaison organ should be established through which secondary schools and colleges can ask for the dispatch of lecturers to meetings of their own organization. There is no doubt that young students will be given much light and hope when they listen to first-rate scientists whom they hold in high regard. Fame has something fascinating about it. To bring them into contact with scientists of fame will surely heighten their thirst for scientific knowledge.

Practical Knowledge Needed

Redoubled efforts must also be made in the direction of publishing scientific magazines and books. The scientification of life or the infusion of science into daily life is necessary for the advancement of the scientific education of the people. In books and magazines treating of scientific subjects, attention should should mainly be directed to the explanation of scientific phenomena occurring around everybody and the enunciation of new scientific facts unfolding themselves with the progress of scientific research. Such publications as we have hitherto had dealt too much with matters singular and novel to be of much practical aid in the inculcation of basic scientific knowledge on the minds of their readers.

Science forms the basis of all branches of culture. There can be no cultural progress of Japan without the proper scientific knowledge and training on the part of her people.

The lines along which Japanese scientific art should be advanced hereafter depend greatly on the kinds of industry which the Allies will allow this country to carry on. In all probability, we will be permitted to carry on fundamental scientific researches, except perhaps in some special cases, for it is human instinct to seek after truth, which is the object of scientific research.

The Allies will, no doubt, exercise a rigorous control over such industries as are easily convertible into ones serviceable for war purposes, but Japan will be allowed to continue such industries as are necessary for supplying her people with food, clothing and shelter and for producing the goods requisite for reparations payments. Japan has become poorer than ever in natural resources. Her dwindled supply of materials would certainly prove ruinous to her unless her production is greatly increased by improved technical means. Her scientific researches must therefore be directed toward enhancing productive efficiency in all industries.

Japan is also confronted with a very difficult food problem. In the situation she is now placed, she importance is, in my opinion, to import materials to carry on her industries. As Colonel R. C. Kramer, former Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section of the Allied Headquarters, said Japanese industry will became paralyzed without these imports.

Urges Gold Production

There are a lot of things that must be done in order to save Japan from ruin, but a matter of special importance is, in my opinion, to increase the production of gold. Most countries of the world adopt the gold standard at present and economic transactions are conducted through the medium of gold. The value of gold is invariable and gold holdings are decisive of the credit essential to economic activities. If Japan is possessed of gold in sufficient quantities she will be able to import the goods she requires without difficulty. It is therefore of urgent necessity to encourage the gold mining business. A country of complex geological structure with many volcanoes, Japan is by no means wanting in gold mines.

In view of the fact that by increasing the production of gold, Japan can facilitate the importation of raw materials and foodstuffs, it is but proper that the efforts of Japanese scientists should be concentrated on the discovery of improved methods of producing gold, working gold mines, increasing refining efficiency and extracting gold from ore of poor quality.

Japan's disastrous defeat in the war has brought home to her people the importance of scientific power. It is science that makes anything perfect. Science enables people to view and appraise things correctly.

The Reparations Issue

The following questions and answers were exchanged between newspaper reporters and Ambassador Edwin Pauley, President Truman's personal representative on the reparations committee. The interview took place shortly after Ambassador Pauley's return to the United States.

Q. Ambassador Pauley, we have heard many eye-witness statements about the destruction of the cities of Japan. Now with all this destruction, do you think much is left to be taken in reparations?

A. Yes indeed. You see Japan built up a tremendous war production machine. Japan expanded her steel production, for example, about 300 per cent more than she could possibly need during peace. Other war industries were boosted in proportion.

Q. Well, is that what the Allies will take out of Japan, the excess?

A. Exactly. It is the purpose of the reparations program to clean up Japan, first, of all her specialized war equipment. Most of this will be destroyed so that they will never be used again. Second, we will make an accurate estimate of the industrial capacity which was created before and is not needed for peace. We are figuring this on a basis which will not leave Japan with a standard of living higher than that of her neighbors which suffered by Japan's aggression.

Q. Well, I take it then that the reparations program is part of the war and not just a method for paying for the war.

A. Absolutely. We will collect little from Japan or Germany, or for that matter toward paying off that $300,000,000 national debt. The true purpose of the reparations program is to disarm these war makers industrially so that they cannot make war again, at least in the foreseeable future. When we take away their plants and machines, which they used to make arms of war, we are putting them where they are compelled to be peaceful.

Who will get the machine tools, Mr. Pauley?

A. Well that will be decided internationally, probably the Philippines, Korea, China and the other countries which were overrun by the Japanese.